FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

JAMES S. ATHON.

Of Marion County.

FOR ACDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT, Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B. HORD.

Of Decatur County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MILTON B. HOPKINS, Of Clinton County.

Bright's Case. We extract the following from the special Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette: "RICHARD W. THOMPSON and ROBERT DALE Owen are spoken of as Bright's probable succesor by Governor Morron's appointment, in case Senator BRIGHT is expelled by a two thirds vote. or resigns in deference to the wishes of the majority, which is sure. GARRETT DAVIS and ANDY Jourson will vote against him."

Misrepresentations.

The Republican organ a few days ago stated that the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention "nowhere condemn the rebels," and this charge is re-echoed by all the satellites of that party. Read the 8th resolution of the platform for a complete refutation of this false allega-

"We are utterly opposed to the twin heresies, Northern sectionalism and Southern secession, as inimical to the Constitution." Again: from the same source it is charged that

the resolutions "nowhere oppose the war." Read the resolutions again. The sixth says: "The maintenance of the Union upon the prin-

ciples of the Federal Constitution should be the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the Government." The tenth declares:

"We will sustain with all our energies a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the integrity of the Union under the Constitution, but we are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the South-

The Journal is the organ of the Republican party of Indiana, and we suppose reflects its sentiments. The position announced in the platform of the 8th of January convention in the extracts we have quoted is identically that which the Journal has over and over again deliberately announced as the objects and purposes for which the war should be prosecuted. It not only takes this position, but it declares that it would consent to a separation from the rebel States. On the 13th of November, 1860, it commenced a series of articles upon the disunion movements in the South, and which it continued in the same spirit for several months. In its issue of that date, referring to "the parade of military organizations, and forcible resistance," then making in several of the Southern States, it said:

"They know very well that if they are determined to leave the Union, no Republican will care to have them stay. If South Carolina and her associates in folly really want to leave the Union, they can go without word of objection from any man North of Mason and Dixon's line. We would not turn our hand over to have them stay if they must stay with the feeling of hostility and distrust which they proclaim as the only feeling they can ever hold toward the North: \* \* \* We do not believe in resisting any secession move ment in the least. Those who think the Union too bad for them to endure, are just those the Union can best do without. Let all go who want

to, we say, and let them go quietly." We can produce a large number of extracts from the same paper, after this date, and during the winter following, of the same import, and more strongly expressed. On the 21st day of last August, more than four months after hostilities had commenced, this same Journal said:

"We are not fighting to subjugate any body, but simply to resist an attempt by force of arms to subvert our Government. \* \* If they (the. rebels) will lay down their arms and come now to the nation for permission to separate, we shall again say "yes," for we have seen no reason to change the views we advocated last winter."

This is the record of the Journal, speaking for the Republican party of Indiana, a print which is daily charging disloyalty and treason upon all who are not Abolition Republicans and who solemnly declare that they are "utterly opposed to Southern secession" and "will sustain with all their energies a war for the maintenance Constitution and of the integrity Union, under the Constitution," which the Republican organ says is the object of the war. The Democratic Convention declared that it was for maintaining the integrity of the Union, under the Constitution, but the Journal, before the war, was willing that the Government should be disrupted without resistance, and now it is willing that the rebel States shall separate from the balance, if the rebels will lay down their

artus and ask permission to go. Upon its own standard of judgment is not the Journal guilty of disloyalty and treason to the Government? The meanest Secessionist in the rebel States is more honorable in comparison.

By the way we see it stated that the extensive story which has lately been going the tion in the Constitution? rounds that Jim Lane has been entrusted with an ciple of freeing and arming the slaves as it proceeds, is all bosh. There is not a word of truth in the report. Lane is to have no expedition to command, and the Administration has not and never will sanction his detestable purposes. The President is known to regard with horror the proposal of arming the slaves. There was but one man in the Cabinet in favor of such a monstrous policy, and he has recently received his walking papers.

The above we copy from the New Albany Ledger, of the 17th inst. This Jim Lane has the commission of Major General and is appoint ed to a separate command, with almost unlimited powers. But a few days ago the same Jim, in a speech in the United States Senate, advocated the arming of the slaves, and the President, with a full knowledge at the sentiments of LANE, gives him an important command in the army, in which he will have the power to illustrate his negro sympathies. What will the editor of the Ledger say in behalf of an Administration that will thus sanction the "detestable principles." openly avowed by Mr. Lincoln's Major General

Plan for Raising Money.

The figancial necessities of the National and State Governments are greatly exercising the invention of political economists upon expedients for raising money. This pressure of the times must be met in some way or other, and that right speedily. Certain prejudices, old customs, and even cherished institutions and State laws, will doubtless have to give way before the urgency of the occasion. As a proof of this, we see it stated in the Newburyport Herald that they are already proposing to repeal the liquor law of Massachusetts and go back to the license system. The intention is to allow the privilege of selling, sub ject to a heavy fee for a ficense. It is believed that this measure will insure an important reve nue touthe public Treasury, while, if properly guarded, the actual sale and consumption of ardent spirits will not be much greater, nor as mischievous, as it has been under a positively pro Bon is put down. It can only be a faw of retri- There are parties in the city engaged in preparbibitory law .- Can. Press.

In the New York Herald of a recent date is given a table exhibiting the dividends declared the manufacturing corporations of New England, during 1861. The table is as follows: The following statement of semi-annual divi dends on manufacturing stocks, payable in January, shows the prosperity of the principal cor-porations during the last six months:

Manufacturing Co's. Capital, 1861 1862 36 000 Appleton..... \$600,000 4 Bates..... 800,000 5 Chicopee.... 420,000 0 Cocheco...... 2 000 shr's 0 \$25 Douglas Ax..... 300,000 Dwight Mills..... 1,700,000 Franklin . . . . . . . . 600,000 24,000 Great Falls ...... 1,500,000 60,000 Hill (Lewiston, Me.) 400,000 20,000 Hamilton Cotton..... 1,200,000 Jackson..... 600,000 Lane'r Mills,par 450 2,000 sh'rs\$131, 12 Lowell Bleachery .... 200,000 5. Manch'ter P'nt W'ks 1,800,000 3 Middlesex..... 500,000 25,000 50:000 Naumkeag ..... 700,000 28,000 Newmarket ..... 600,000 21,000 Pacific .... 2,425,000 97,000 Portsmouth Co..... 183,000 Salisbury ...... 750,000 5 Salmon Falls..... 1,000,000 2 Stark Mills...... 1,250,000 3

Washington Mills... 650,000 .. 3 49,500 Total ......\$1,013,350 fluence. profits made by these manufacturers with those empty statutes that must be read the world over

reaping a rich harvest during a time of civil war, which the farmers of the country are burning their crops for fuel. The whole nation has been taxed by this odious tariff to benefit a comparative handful of capitalists. It will be remembered that the census of 1850 gave the whole number of slavehold. the bankers and merchants of New York in the ers in the country at 347,000, and the vast major | early part of the week, bad a most saintary efity of those owned but a few slaves. It was urged with great force from the pulpit, press and | duced a marked decline in gold and sterling exstump that these 347,000 slaveholders controlled change. This arrangement is, in brief, as follows: and directed the whole policy of the National Government, and that all things were made subordidate to their interests. But the Morrill tariff but instead thereof United States seven threeerects even a more odious oligarchy. The \$25,-000,000 of capital invested in these manufactur-

Twents tive millions of New England capital

ing establishments are held possibly by less than 5,000 persons. And for the benefit of these 5,000 per ons the people of the United States are taxed 30 per cent, upon the necessary articles of domestic use, and the agriculturists deprived provement consequent upon this, in money matof a market for their productions. The importations under the Morrill tariff are necessarily smaller than they would be under a tariff that in vites foreign manufactures. abridged, because if English and French manu. 219 prem. was asked, under the advices of an

facturers are ex-luded, American breadstuffs and advance of 14 @12 prem. in New York. provisious are only exported to meet indispensable necessities. If our market was open to the manufactures of the world at a reasonable rate of duty, we would have the markets of Europe filled with our breadstuffs. The exchange of comcrops. But that unfortunate tariff got up for the exclusive benefit of about twenty thousand capito cheap manufactures, and per consequence nearly abolished our foreign market for home produc tions. Europe buys no more of American grain and provisions than she can help, and the reason is that the United States, to gratify a few capi offering. talists, has closed the door to foreign manufac-Nor is this the only evil resulting from the rates for checks on New York. We quote:

tariff. It has seriously affected business in France and England, and, more than anything New York ...... 16 dis@par. governments of those countries against us. They The weather has been extremely changeable; look upon the disruption of the Union as opening unusual heavy rains have fallen over the whole to them an extensive market for their manufac- valley of the Ohio, swelling the river and its tribtures. They have long since tigured out that, uturies to flood hight, and at the same time we with the South as an independent nation, and write the indications are that the river will reach free trade as its guiding principle, the great agri- high water mark of 1847. About the middle of cultural West will not continue many years to the week there was a regular thunder-storm, acpay tribute to the oligarchy of Eastern capital, companied by heavy rain; the temperature, howin the shape of heavy duties on foreign fabrics. ever, has not been too high for pork packing, With British cottons and woolens seiling at Lou | though it was not as favorable as desired owing isville and St. Louis 30 per cent, cheaper than to a damp murky atmosphere which has prevailed they can be had at New York and Philadelphia, part of the time. The receipts of hogs have these foreign governments do not suppose the been moderate and the demand being good prices West will turn aside from the cheaper markets improved a shade.

has done more to secure the rebel cause sympathy | was rather heavy, and buyers were less desirous and favor in Europe than anything else. It was to operate The sales folly-it was criminal stupidity-to have enacted such a tariff at such a time, and we do not know but that Congress would be doing a wise action now to restore the tariff to the old rates that existed prior to 1857 .- Chicagn Post.

From the Louisville Democrat, January 18. Senator Trumbuil's Confiscation Bill How it is Regarded in the Border

Stave States. The bill to confiscate the property of all those shows the animus of a part of that body. They have not learned wisdom by hard experience. in our judgment. That instrument says, after ber packed last season. There is no doubt that

defining what shall be counted treason; ure, except during the life of the person at- Mississippi Valley gave some impetus to the mar-

from which the phrase "attainder of treason" is mess pork renewed their operations, and a very derived, the guilty forfeited his life and all his good demand for it existed, and prices advanced property forever to the crown. His children some, holders asking \$9 50@9 75, with buyers could not inherit from him, as is meant by the at \$9 50@9 37, and a good deal was taken at the "corruption of blood."

Congress shall have the power to declare the tive. important expedition to be conducted on the prin punishment of treason, with a restriction. The Lard has been in but moderate demand, chiefly forfeiture of property can be only during the in consequence of the difficulty of making shiplife time of the person attainted, nor can his ments to the East; but the market has not unchildren be rendered incapable of inheritance. dergone much change; prime city in tierce 63/c, Has Congress then power, in declaring the pun- and country 612@63gc; head and gut 6c, with a ishment of treason, to confiscate forever property good demand. There is hardly any demand for of the rebel? If that be possible, what is the keg. meaning of this restriction upon the power to de A fair demand for bulk sides from the Eng-

> at the discretion of Congress, and the limitation Green meats sold at 212, 334, and 37 gc for is upon that discretion.

of the Constitution? tion, but in that punishment children shall not ing at 6c, with a moderate retail demand. forfest his property, except during his own life-

be for some other crime than treason. The law now confiscates property used in the long middles, 43 c for Cumberland cut, 5% c for rebellion by the consent of the owner. That is short middles, and 5% c for do. clear. The late ty is public as much so as camp equipage and cline of 4@5s per cut in the prices of bacon at supplies, which are lawful prize in war. But pri- Liverpool, but this was expected under the heavy vate property, not used in the rebellion by the receipts, and even a further decline is regarded

under our Constitution, reclaim all private prop- prices in the English markets. Should anything erty confiscated for treason; and, when the con- like present prices be obtained, however, the stitution and the laws are restored, the Govern- packers would realize enormous profits. ment will have it all to return, or persevere in a Flour has been in moderate demand for the reckless and revolutionary act.

As a matter of policy this war has nothing to superfine selling at \$4@4.10, and extra \$4.15@ commend it. Its operations would fill all hu- 4 20; family dull at \$4 25@4 30, and fancy at mane minds with disgust at the savage spectacle. \$4 30@4 40. The calamity would fall on the wife and help Wheat has been in active demand at 86@88c less children and reduce them to want and beg- for red, and 90@92c for white, and not much ofgary for the guilt of the husband and father. If fering. it were possible to be executed, it would reader Oats and corn have been in good demand at one section of the Union a scene of suffering 28c

and desolation. But how is it to be executed, or why? It can There is a good deal of this article being used inhave no effect to put down the rebellion; for it stead of coffee, and orders are coming in to our cannot be executed in any State until the rebel- groceries in many cases for it for this purposebution and revenge. It will stand on the statute- ing and browning it, to be used as a substitute

book a mere brutum fulmen, which will exasperate those now in rebellion and enlist sympathy for them by its savage terms. Such a law never can and never will be executed; but it will be held up to the South to enlist all the energies

Instead of any inducement to come back to the Union it would cut off all inducement to lay down their arms and render independence a necessity. They could face no worse calamity out of the Union than in it. It may be said that the law can, at least, be executed where the forces of the Government

have possession; but in such localities what is the use of it? Not to put down rebellion, for in 18,000 such cases the rebellion is powerless. The very proposition of such a law is an advertisement of weakness and desperation, not of strength and confidence. It is an empty threat; 68,000 that in the nature of things can't be put in exe-

Let the Union armies defeat and overthrow the rebels in arms, and proclaim the restoration of 72,000 the Constitution and laws, and guarantee the pro-30,000 | tection of all Constitutional and legal rights to 24,000 the whole people, no matter how, in the hour of 10,000 madness, they may have felt, and talked, and 72,000 acted.

Intolerance and vindictiveness never saved a government, and will certainly never save this

We have had enough of that self-righteousness which feels itself justified in vengeance toward the sinners; and it had better stop now, before it sows the seeds of disaffection where none is now. Courage, magnanimity and strict adherence to the Constitution are the strength and moral power of the Government. Measures dictated by passion and the spirit of revenge only weaken its in-

The stock represented by the companies No one need refer us to examples of these rebnamed amount to twenty five millions of dollars. els. They confiscate property; they banish their The dividends for the six months ending June citizens; they seize all the property they need; 30 were \$617,900; the dividends for the last six and steal negroes amongst their other crimes. months reached over a million of dollars. It will They employ in war Indians and negroes. Such be remembered that last March Congress, on the deeds are to be shunned, spurned and despised. very eve of the civil war, remodeled the tariff, in- Jeff Davis and Co., would sell themselves to Sacreasing the duties very largely. This new ta- tan to accomplish their ambitious purposes. They riff went into operation on the 1st of April 1861, have no Constitution and no law but their own and consequently the manufacturers had but three | higher law of ambition, hate and revenge. Let months of its benefits before declaring their July them riot in their own abomination, and let us dividend. These profits are large, and they in- whip their armies. That will end them. Don't dicate who is profiting by the war. Contrast the misspend time and degrade yourselves passing of the agricultural portion of the community. with disgust and contempt. -

> From the C'ncinnati Price Current, Jan. 22. Financial and Commercial Summary

for the Past Week. An arrangement made between the Secretary of the Treasury and the committee representing fect upon financial affairs in New York, and pro-There are to be no more demand Treasury notes issued than the fifty million authorized in July, tenth stock to the amount of three hundred million collars; that is, the financial policy of last winter is to be extended and continued. This arrangement does not seem to come up to the ideas of the Committee of Ways and Means, and it may not, therefore, be carried out. The mters, has extended to us, and the feeling in our money market, throughout the week, has been far better than it was the previous week, there being more confidence. Gold declined to 2 prem., The market for our products is to a like extent and not in much demand, though at the close

A bill has passed the Legislature of this State permitting the banks to suspend specie payment, on condition that the stockholders permit the capital to be taxed the same as merchants' cap ital, and that they resume payment fifteen days issues that have grown out of this lamentable modities would be reciprocal, and the American after the New York banks resume. There is a farmer would have at least a demand for his difference among the bankers as regards the propriety or necessity of suspending, and it is probable that some of the banks will not suspend, the talists in the Eastern States, has closed the door tax question being to them the serious condition. The supply of currency is light and gives some trouble in the prosecution of business in the mone; market, but acceptable business paper is in demand at 10@12 per cent, and not much Exchange is firm with a moderate demand at

Tuesday (vesterday) the market remained It is our candid opinion that the present tariff without change, though at the close the feeling

to op	CLULE.	THE ST	HE COS	METC:			
160 a	verag	ing :	300	lbs	at	3	40
900		200 (a.2	250	46 .	14	3 30@3	40
90			250	**	- 44	3	45
48	er.	2	216	**	**	3	40
150	24		340	38	**	3	401
100	**		180	11	**	3	30
120	44	5	215	**	**	3	35

The whole range may be called \$3 30@3 45. The receipts during the week and for the sea-

To begin with, the measure is unconstitutional, This is about 3,000 ahead of the whole numthere are several lots of hogs still scattered "Congress shall have power to declare the through the country, but it is likely packing will punishment of treason; but no attainder of trea- be closed here the next two weeks. The report son shall work corruption of blood, or forfeit ed forward movement of the army down the ket for the hog products the past week, and According to the old doctrine of England, those outside parties who have been investing in inside rate, good country brands having been in But now what is the meaning of this interdic- quick demand at that rate. As we have already intimated this demand is almost wholly specula-

clare the punishment? Shall we hold that the lish packers at 4c, but at the close they were restriction applies to the mere form of the law? held at 41 at 41 at 41 at. Very little demand for shoul-Recollect that the law fixing the punishment is ders in bulk. They are offered at 23/c.

shoulders, hams and sides. Now, if the law fixed the penalty of death, and New bacon has been ready and offered for over then proceeded to confiscate property forever, a week, but there is little or no demand; shoulwould it not be in the very face of this provision ders are offered at 33 c, sides at 5c, and clear sides at 6 %c, including packages; but we did not You may punish treason, says the Constitu- hear of a sale. New sugar-cured hams are sellbe debarred from inheritance, nor shall the guilty An active demand for grease; dealers are pay-

ing 414@434c, and selling at 5@c; the supply is hardly equal to the demand. Then, if a man's property is confiscated, it must There have been sales of English bacon to the extent of 2,000 boxes the past week at 51ac for upon a different principle entirely. Such proper news from England by the Arabia reports a deowner's consent, can not be covered by that prin- certain. There can be no doubt that the large quantity packed for that market in this country, The owner or his heirs, it appears to us, can, and which will go there, will lead to extreme low

lower grades, and prices of such are 10c higher,

Rye very scarce, and has advanced to 60c.

for coffee, and there can be no doubt it is coming into quite general use.

There is no change in barley. There has been a good demand for whish since our last, and prices advanced to 17c, closing will diminish the supply for some days. In the grocery market, there has been no change; the demand has been fair in the regular way, and prices ruled steady at 914 @ 11c for raw sugar, 12@1214c for refined crushed and pow-dered; 45@47c for molasses, and 1934@21c for Rio coffee-which is the range of this article now

Democratic State Convention-Opinions of the Press.

The Rockport Democrat contains the following

in reference to the Convention: Colonel C. L. Dunham spoke against making nominations now. He thought such an action would be unwise, and appealed to the Convention to consult the wishes of the Democrats in the Southern part of the State, and postpone the nominations - N. A. Ledger.

We are pleased to inform the Ledger men that the Democracy from the Southern part of the State were consulted and every delegate from the DR. First Congressional District voted in favor of making the nominations.

The Ledger further says, which ought to be

"The central clique who called the Convention in the hope of being able to control the tion in the hope of being able to control the matism, Neuralgia, Paralysia, Dyspepsia, Torpidity of the nominations for themselves have been sadly dis- Laver, St. Vitus Dance, Deafness, Prolapsus Uteri, (Fallappointed. The Breckinridge faction, who, after ing of the Womb), and all destroying the unity of the Democratic party, and declaring that the election of Lincoln was preferable to that of Douglas, had the impudence to ask the Democracy of Indiana to give them the most important offices, are left out in the cold. Having failed to get the nominations we shall now see the extent of their love for the Demo- And will give instruction to individuals or classes in l cratic organization,' about which they have new system of applying Electricity. prated so much."

It appears that the editor of the Ledger is not satisfied with the nominations because some Breckinridge man was not put on the ticket, and because of the great unanimity existing in the What is Life Without Health Democratic party throughout the entire State. We would like to know what sense there would A Cold is annoying have been in meeting in Convention and making a platform and then postpone the nomination of candidates. Such a course was never heard tell of in a Democratic Convention before. And Col. Dunbam, whose regiment is al. Is pleasant to take, and soon effects a cure. ready at the seat of war, he wanted nominations

postponed for a few months! But it wouldn't do; nor was he permitted to say a few words in behalf | BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO of the army and the war .- Evansville Jour Col. Dunham did speak. He was the last man BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO that uttered a word in the Convention. In the last sentence of his speech were these words: "That he believed as much as he believed that he had an existence in the world, that if this Gov | BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO ernment was ever reunited again to its once proud and lofty position among the nations of the earth, that it had to be done by the good old Democratic party." Which is the true sentiments of ninetenths of all the people now in the loval States.

The Crawfordsville Review says: In this week's issue we hoist the names of the Democratic nominees, selected by the Convention held at Indianapolis on the 8th. We presume every Democrat and conservative man in the State is anxious that the ticket should triumph, and right here we wish to impress upon the minds of many of our old-line friends in this county, as well as throughout the State, that to insure success we must have harmony. The practice of denouncing every Democrat whose ideas concerning the rebellion do not square exactly with his neighbors's, must cease, or we shall be divided and ignominiously defeated. It is a fact that all Democrats do not agree in regard to the many the party there is no disagreement whatever. We believe, in common with every true Democrat, in using every effort to crush out this will we ever consent to a dismemberment of the and having succeeded in housands of cases in restoring Republic. With the restoration of the Demo- offering publicly his cratic party to power we are sanguine that the nation will yet survive the tempest that is upon her and again restore the Union of the States. The influence of the conservative element of the country is making itself felt upon the present Administration. Cameron, the advocate of arm- been strictly followed,) in removing difficulties arising ing the negroes, has been dismissed from the from President's Cabinet, and Mr. Stanton, Attorney-General under Mr. Buchanan's regime, called to fill the position of the Secretary of War. By this act President Lincoln shows to the country that of Debility or Nervous Prostration; Hysterics, Palpitahe has at last awakened to the danger of Abo- tions, &c., which are the forerunners of more serious dislitionism, and that he is now convinced of the ease truth of Democratic principles being the only remedy for the salvation of the country.

Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS.-All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus sired will be sent by mail, pre-paid by any advertised for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

FIGO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED Gravel, Stricture, and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half other compound hitherto known. pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to fur-DR. J. C. DEVERAUX.

MUSIC.

P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

Patriotic Songs Harmonized for Male Voices and Appropriate for use in Cam. 2.

PRICE SIX CENTS. AT THE INDIANA MUSIC STORE.

The Sabbath-School Hymn and Tune-Book. Containing upward of two hundred choice hymns and tunes

PRICE SIX CENTS. AT THE INDIANA MUSIC STORE. WILLARD & STOWELL,

STOLEN.

No. 4, Bates House.

\$20 REWARD.—Stolen from the undersigned on the night of the 21st inst., one large, young brown Softer Dog, answering to the name of Febr. small eyes, feet and breast white, limbs heavy. The above rewar will be paid for the return of the dog and the identification of the thief, or \$10 will be given if the dog is secured so that I may obtain him. W. P. NOBLE, P. O. Box 1000.

NOTICE.

United States of America, District of Indiana, SS: WHERKAS, a libel of information has been filed in the Beebe & Hawes. District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 13th day January 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the United States for said District of Indiana, against three boxes of machinery and one piece of casting, seized at Jeffersonville, ludiana, for a violation of the laws of the United States, the said goods and merchandise being contraband of war, and praying process against said goods, and that the same may be condemned and sold as rticles contraband of war. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the Flour, Corn-Meal, Salt &c., seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said goods, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said, the District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapo-lis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the 2d Tuesday of February next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

Per J. S. Brognow, Deputy. jan23-d15d JOHN H. REA, Clerk. PATENTS.

Attest: DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal,

OBTAINED FOR NEW INVENTIONS OF EVERY WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL AS description. Fees contingent on success. No patent no pay. Send for Circular, giving terms, directions, the attention of CASH DEALERS. &c. Address AMOS BROADNAX, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. dan-dara

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL. Lady and Gentleman to Dress Circle .....

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN: 23, "62.

Mr. Charles Bass IN TWO CHARACTERS.

Naval Engagements. Grandfather Whitehead. MISS MARION MACARTHY, MR. FELIX VINCENT.

To-morrow Benefit of MR. BASS. In preparation a grand Fairy Extravaganca.

Doors open at 7, commence at 7%;

MEDICAL. MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, OF

T THE EARNEST SOLICITATION OF NUMEROUS patients, will remain in Indianapolis until the first f May, and continue his successful treatment of Rheu-

New York,

Nervous Diseases, By his new and complete system of MEDICAL ELECTRICITY Dr. MERRILL has for sale his improved ELECTRO MAGNETIC MACHINE.

Rooms at the Oriental House, Ladies' entrance. Reception hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A Cough is troublesome, Hourseness prevents speech. Sore Throats are painful. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO 25 cents a box, at all the Drug Stores.

SSILAGO CURES HOARSENESS.

ODE TO BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO. WONDERFUL GRANULES. Oh! where can I find them, To the Drug Store go quick. I will speedily try them; I have a bad Cough,

And I wish to be sure To have the best remedy That will very soon cure. II ? 25 cents per box, at all the Drug Stores. ODE TO WONDERFUL GRANULES. Courbs and Colds will go away, Sometimes in a single day, if to the Drug Store you will go And get supplied with Tussilago:

You can use it freely as you please, It never fails to give you ease. Those Granules wonderful are, I'm sure, For they speedily effect a lasting cure 25 cents per box, at all Drug Stores.

civil war, but in the great cardinal principles of IMPORTANT TO LADIES. DR. JOHN HARVEY, HAVING FOR UPWARD OF twenty years devoted his professional time excludamnable conspiracy, and under no circumstances sively to the treatment of Female Difficulties,

> "Great American Remedy," DR. HARVEY'S CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS, Which have never yet failed (when the directions have

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Equal to the best Stew. Boarding by the Day. Breakfast..... 6 to 10 o'clock. Dinner..... 12 to 21/4 " Supper---- 6 to 9 N. B.-No Liquors retailed on the premises. nov1-3m

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